BUNDAY, MAY 21, 1893.

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THE SUE, New York City.

After Eighty Years.

In their acceptance of the invitation to the great naval pageant, now gradually fading away, our foreign guests deliber-ately ran one serious risk. This was the risk of desertions, to which it was known re would be peculiar temptation in New York, not only because of the fame of des as a land of promise, but from the ity with which sallors from all the recid can obtain employment here at ligher wages, either on Government ships

of in the mercantile marine. The British expected to suffer the most from this source; but this knowledge did not diminish the liberality of their rese to the invitation of the United tates, nor did they hesitate to put their here for the land parade, and they also granted leaves of absence in order to promote the enjoyment of the crews during their stay.

How many of the men they lost will ultimately join Uncle Sam's vessels no one can say; but the reflection which suggests itself is that, many or few, they will all be safe from molestation, and that this ald have been otherwise eighty years ago.

Eighty years ago, in fact, our navy and the British were at war over the right of search for deserters. England insisted on entering our vessels, whether merchantmen or war ships, to look for her men. It is a coincidence that the first memorable conflict on this subject, the affair of the copard and the Chesapeake, occurred in the very waters where our late friendly rendezvous was held.

A boat's crew of five men from the Hallfax. a British sloop-of-war, had deserted at Norfolk and had enlisted forthwith on our ill-starred Chesapeake, as also did three other sailors, two of them natives of the United States, who had deserted from the British war ship Melampus. A demand for their surrender was refused, but of the five Halifax men only one went to sea with the Chesapeake. About haif a dozen miles from land, the Leopard, s fifty-gun ship, which had been waiting for the Chesapeake, sent a boat aboard and demanded the deserters. Commodore Barron refused to surrender them, and, after further parley, the final result was a broadside from the Leopard, followed by others, and the Chesapeake's flag came down. The four deserters were taken away. and the Chesapeake returned to Hampton Roads, with a loss of three killed and eighteen wounded.

President JEFFERSON responded to this outrage by ordering all British vessels to guit our waters. The British Government disavowed the Leopard's conduct, withdrewher Captain from command, and gave up the two deserters who were natives of the United States. But, beyond that, no reparation was made; the right of search was still insisted on, the impressment of men who had taken refuge on American ships continued, and after a few years the two countries were at open war.

Mr. DALLAS, the Secretary of the Treasury under President Madison, in recounting the events that had led up to this result, declared that "vessels employed in the coasting trades or in the business of the pilot and the fisherman, were objects of sant violence; their petty cargoes were plundered, and some of their scanty crews were often either impressed, or wounded or killed, by the force of British frigates. British ships of war hovered in warlike display upon the coast, blockaded the ports of the United States so that no vessel could enter or depart in safety. penetrated the bays and rivers, and even States, to exercise a jurisdiction of impressment. The British Government afeted from time to time to disapprove and condemn these outrages, but the officers who perpetrated them were generally applauded: if tried they were acquitted: if removed from the American station it as only to be promoted to another station, and if atonement were offered, as in the flagrant instance of the frigate Chesapeake, the atonement was so ungracious in the manner and so tardy in the result as to betray the want of that conciliatory spirit which ought to have characterized it." Such was the feeling between America and

England eighty years ago. When the war closed in 1815 there was no formal abandonment of the right of search that had been claimed by the British. The treaty of Ghent did not go into the subject. Yet the practical result was that of relieving our ships from the intrusion of the British, and the alleged right of seizing deserters was no longer exercised. To the results implished by the war of 1812 is due the fact that when it was lately reported that desertors from Admiral Hopkins's squadron might enlist in our service, there was no hought that a claim would be set up for their recapture. We believe that, as a matter of fact, few if any of these deserters had at a recent date applied for enlistment under our flag; but, if so, it was not because that flag would fail to protect them.

Such is one great contrast between the esent time and that of fourscore years go. Of course the more obvious one has een the floating together in peace and iship of the two flags that then covered the guns of deadly foes.

New York Friends of the Parnellites. That the nine Parnellite members of the House of Commons have many sympathizers in New York has been proved during he last week by enthusiastic meetings and substantial contributions to their Parliamentary fund. No honest observer of their course during the present session of Parliament will deny that they have rendered faithful services to Ireland, and that they may plead as truthfully as can their McCarthyite colleagues that the laborer is worthy of his hire. In vain have the Unionists counted on their open or underhand support; on every division taken in connection with the Home Rule bill, they have been found in the Gladstonian lobby, vigorously upholding the great Minister who has sworn to render

justice to their country. Still, we cannot but think that the disruption of the Irish Nationalist party is at once meaningless and mischievous. It had sentimental origin, but the time has come when personal sentiment should be merged in the deeper sense of patriotic duty. When we review the speeches made at Parnellite etings in this city and compare them with the declarations of Mr. John E. EDMOND and Mr. WILLIAM REDMOND in Parliament, we find it impossible to distin-

guish between their programme and that of the McCarthyites. We have heard, indeed, a vague assertion that the Parnellito members constitute an independent Irish party, whereas Mr. McCarrry and his comrades are described as a species of Irish Whigs. But when we turn from this generallty to the details of their respective policies, no material difference is discernible. Thus, at the Parnellite meeting in New York last Sunday, Dr. O'SULLIVAN criticised the Home Rule bill on the score of its financial proposals, and of the socalled "in-and-out" clause, whereby Ire-land's representatives at Westminster are reduced to eighty, and are debarred from speaking or voting upon any questions except those relating to imperial affairs. Well, these are the very points which Mr. SEXTON and his friends have insisted should undergo amendment in the committee stage through which the bill is now passing. That is a demand which must be heeded when pressed with equal earnestcess by the seventy-one McCarthylte and the nine Parnellite members. It is to be heeded. We are already told that Mr. GLAD-STONE has decided to abandon the "in-andout" clause, leaving the representation of Ireland exactly as it now is, both as regards number and voting powers. Only after six years, when certain subjects temporarily reserved to the imperial Parliament shall have been relegated to the Irish legislature, will the relation of Ireland to the House of Commons at St. Stephen's be definitely fixed. What more, then, would the Parnellites have? What have they asked for which the McCarthyites have not per sistently and successfully demanded? What is true of the " in-and-out" clause is also true of the financial proposals. The consideration of these has been deferred to the close of the debate in committee for the express purpose of effecting an arrangement satisfactory to the Irish Nationalists. The last thing Mr. GLADSTONE could desire would be to start the Irish Government with resources known to be inadequate, and, since their inadequacy was demon strated by Mr. SEXTON in the Nineteenth Century, no reasonable man has doubted that an ampler revenue would be assured.

A CAN DELL'AND THE PARTY OF THE

So far, then, as concerns the attitude of the two Nationalist factions to the Home Rule bill, there is not a shade of difference between them. For practical purposes, their separation is devoid of significance or of utility. But it is worse than senseless; it is hurtful. It is mutiny in the face of the enemy-an enemy so implacable and shameless that it subjects the venerable English champion of Ireland to brutal insult and denounces him in language provocative of assassination. Then, again, it should never be forgotten by intelligent and patriotic Irishmen that a second and decisive general election is approaching. At the last election, four or five Irish seats were surrendered to the Unionists through the split in the Nationalist party. Who knows but in the coming contest even more seats may be sacrificed in the doubtful counties of Ulster through ill-timed dissensions in the Nationalist ranks? Is it not notorious that such dissensions give aid and encourage ment to the Torics, and that nothing would so dishearton the opponents of home rule as the reunion of all Home Rulers?

We do not for a moment dispute that the Parnellites, no less than the McCarthyltes are patriots. But the business of patriots is to stand together at this crisis of their country's fate.

Minister Pierce's Astonishing Defence We print with pleasure a letter from the Hon. GILBERT A. PIERCE, lately United States Minister to Portugal. This is the long-haul and short-term diplomatist in whose celebrated journey from Gibraltar to Lisbon, by way of Naples, Venice, and Monte Carlo, a great many of our fellow

citizens have taken a lively interest. In all kindness to Mr. PIERCE personally we should not suppose he would wish to revive the discussion of his recent performance. The more it is discussed the worse it seems. But since he persists in asserting that he has been wronged by THE SUN, and, more particularly, since he ventures to define and specify his alleged wrongs at our ands, we are reluctantly compelled more to bring pure mathematics and incontrovertible logic to bear upon his de-

plorable case. In one respect the Minister to Portugal is under a disadvantage. His replies are apparently not based upon the full text of our remarks concerning him, but upon abstracts or summaries telegraphed to the Paris newspapers. The passages which he quotes as our language are jumbles of paraphrase and of unrelated sentences, and they have falled to give the Minister a precise idea of the force of what he calls THE SUN'S "at-Nevertheless, this circumstance tacks." does not affect the value of the specifie statements and arguments which he offers in his letter; as, for example, when he pretends to state the law governing the time allowed for his transit to Lisbon. The cloudiness of Mr. Pierce's remarks on this part of the subject makes it a little difficult to answer him without using a good deal of space, but we shall try to exhibit clearly his own stupid or intentional misrepresentation of the statute which he accuses THE SUN of

not understanding. Mr. Pience's appointment was confirmed by the Senate on Jan. 6. He sailed from New York on Feb. 4. On Feb. 12 he was at Gibraltar, within twenty-four hours' journey to Lisbon, or forty-eight hours' journey at the outside; that is to say, he should have reached Lisbon on Feb. 14 at the outside. As a matter of fact he reached Lisbon on the afternoon of March 8, after a somewhat extensive tour through northern, central, and southern Italy and the south of France. During this period of pleasure travel and journalistic activity he was drawing his salary as Minister. We had said that the statute allows to Minister PIERCE pay only for the time required for his direct transit from New York to his post of duty; that is for ten days, allowing two days from Gibraltar to Lisbon. He replies know what the law is; that an amendment

in his communication that we do not of Section 1,740 allows him pay for thirty day of transit instead of ten, inasmuch as the amendment directs the Secretary of State to establish "a maximum amount of time actually necessary to make the transit" between Washington and each diplomatic post, and that in the case of Lisbon the time has been fixed at thirty lays. "What I want to ask now," adds Minister PIERCE, "is, was I right and was THE SUN Wrong ?" We reply that THE SUN is right and the

Minister is wrong. The law does not allow him thirty days' pay for time supposed to be occupied in the direct transit to Lisbon. but really occupied in inspecting Pompeli and the Coliseum, in gondola excursions in and around Venice, and in watching the gambiers at Monte Carlo. Section 1.749 of the Revised Statutes, which he lightly disposes of as having been "passed twentylour years ago," is still in full force. It provides in unmistakable terms that no Minister going out to his post shall be entitled to compensation "except for such to give it to them even if they wanted

time as is actually and necessarily occupied in making the direct transit." The The PIERCE states-and the Secretary's rule under that statute, which Mr. PIERCE produces and offers in defence with such gleeful cocksureness, do not modify in the slightest particular the earlier provision as to direct transit. They do not say that the time actually and necessarily occupied in the direct transit to Lisbon shall be considered as thirty days, which may be spent in Italy or anywhere else. The amendment merely provides that thirty days shall be the maximum amount of time for which salary can be allowed on the direct transit to Lisbon; that " such allowance shall in no case exceed" thirty days. In other words, if the Fuerst Bismarck had broken her shaft in midocean and other accidents between Gibraltar and Lisbon had interfered with the Minister's progress to his post, so that the time actually and necessarily occupied in the direct transit had been thirty-five days. he could legally have drawn salary up to thirty days only, and not for the thirty-five days; while if the period actually necessary for the direct transit was ten days, as was the case with his transit, barring possible delays between Gibraltar and Lisbon, he could legally draw salary for ten days and

We hope we have made this point clear even to the mind of the itinerant Minister himself. There is no statute, no amendment of any statute, which includes in the period actually necessary for the direct transit to Lisbon the time which he spent at the Treasury's cost in inspecting he wonders of Italy and the charms of the Riviera. The salary which Minister PIERCE has drawn for that period of pleasure travel. does not legally belong to him. Under loose construction at Washington it may have been paid to him without question; but it was not the less paid without warrant of law, and the sum so paid could undoubtedly be recovered from him by process in the United States courts.

The one other distinct statement contained in the Hon, GILBERT A. PIERCE's communication concerns the fabricated Lisbon date line which appeared on one of his delicious letters to the Minneapolis Tribune, when public attention was generally directed to the Minister's wanderings in Italy. We demonstrated by the irrefutable logic of the rallway schedules that it was impossible that the Hon. GILBERT A. PIERCE could have reached Lisbon at the time of that letter's date. His extraordinary explanation is a confession that the date was false, and incldentally a vindication of the methods of exact science in ascertaining the whereabouts of junketing diplomatists. The Minister to Portugal explains that the letter dated at Lisbon on March 6, was not mailed in Lisbon on March 6, but was written and mailed at some earlier stage of his journey, when he expected to be in Lisbon on March 6; and that in posting the letter hurriedly "to catch a return mail" he forgot that he had been too sanguine in his expectation of reaching his post of duty so as to write his letter of resignation within two days after the end of the term of the President who appointed him. The oversight was peculiarly unfortunate for Minister PIERCE, owing to the construction that could be put upon the falsified date; but he really did not know at that time how much interest his fellow citizens at home were taking in his movements.

Our distinguished and much travelled correspondent is at a loss to understand what motive THE SUN can have for devoting so much space to what he regards as "a trivial fault" and an "inconsequential action." We will tell him very frankly what our motive is. There is no mystery about it and no reason for concealment. The practice of awarding such offices, near the end of a Presidential term, to personal or political friends of the President who want to make a pleasure trip at the expense of the United States Treasury, or to go abroad with the prestige of high diplomacy, is an outrage and a swindle on the taxpayers, and it must be made odious. It is the baldest kind of prostitution of public office to purely personal convenience or eason whatever for filling the vacancy in the Lisbon mission two months before PIERCE went to Lisbon merely to write his letter of resignation. In seeking or accepting such an appointment, and then in making use of it as he has done, he has displayed a lack of sensitiveness to one of the first principles of good citizenship; and we do not think he is entitled to much sympathy in his present plight. As far as Mr. PIERCE of the Minneapolis Tribune is concerned, personally, we have no "motive" or "object in view." It is perhaps his misfortune that certain peculiar and ridiculous features in his case have given him a notoriety which equally bad but less interesting cases have escaped. To that extent he has served his country well. But when he approaches THE SUN with a wink as much as to say, "Why in thunder make such a fuss over a little matter like this? It is done all the time, and we are all good fellows," we refuse to recognize the appeal. Public interests require that the Italian episode in the career of the Hon. GILBERT A. PIERCE shall be made unpleasant for that otherwise estimable gentleman.

# Whither It Is Leading.

Superintendent JASPER calls the changes which are to be made in the course of in struction in the public grammar schools of the city " a decided improvement over our present plan." Really they make things worse than they were before, by strengthening a vicious system, which totally violates the theory justifying the mainte-

nance of the schools at the public cost. These changes are simply for the purpose of feeding the free college established in defiance of that theory, and for providing a new course of special and professional education equally perversive of it. The first grammar-school grade is divided into two elective courses, one as preparatory for the existing college, the other, a year longer, to be a sort of new business college Into this latter course phonography is to be introduced, and German and French are to be taught in it, "as permissible studies, at the option of parents of school children," on the ground that "they are both important because of the large number of persons in the city who speak one or both of those languages." Instruc tion in freehand drawing is one of the

features of the other course. The circumstance that a large number of the people of New York speak other languages than English is rather a reason why English alone should be taught in the publie schools. One of the prime advantages of these schools is that they assist in the necessary social and political assimilation of foreigners speaking other languages than our own, by teaching their children to speak and to read and write English. These children do not need instruction in their native languages at our hands, and it would be contrary to sound public policy

it. The function of the schools is to fit them for American citizenship, and not them only, but all the children under instruction. That is the only reason why the schools are maintained at the public cost, and with children speaking other languages than English, the most important step to this end is to teach them English. That is what their parents want for them in this English-speaking country. It furnishes them with the means requisite for getting along here. They are sent to the schools to learn the language of the country in which they live. If French and German are taught, why

not Italian, Spanish, Swedish, and Hebrew If the schools are to be polyglot and not English alone, what justification is there for confining the languages taught to French and German when people of every nationality must contribute to their support? Since children who speak French or German already do not need to be taught their pative language in the schools, for whom, then, is the instruction to be provided, and what is the excuse for giving it? Obviously it is to be for the benefit of those who cannot speak French or German. Asmail part of the children in the schools supported by the whole people for the benefit of the whole are to enjoy special advantages, of which the rest cannot avail themselves.

French and German are to be a luxury for the few, paid for by all. That is a gross violation of the democratic theory and principle of government; but as it follows the same course of perversion which has led to the establishment of the college as a part of the school system, the Board of Education, logically enough proposes to pursue it. If a few of the children can get the higher education of the colleges already provided. another little fraction of them have as much right to expect a business college where they can enjoy the luxury of receiving training at the public expense as bookkeepers, stenographers, and linguists. Still another lot can demand to be trained as typewriters, telegraphers, cooks, machinists, or craftsmen of any sort; and why are they not equally entitled to special

instruction at the public cost? Once you have started on that road, there is no stopping short of furnishing in the schools whatever is asked for: and if children are to be taken care of in this way, why should not grown people get whatever they fancy at the public cost? As soon as you extend public-school instruction beyoud the simplest elementary education required by all and possible for all, you get on the road which leads straight to State socialism.

### The Reign of Terror at an End.

The reign of terror that existed in our ashionable society before the advent of the Infanta-the terror that arose from fashionable ignorance of the etiquette to be observed in presence of Spanish royalty-has come to an end. It turns out that our royal guest is a lady of solid sense, of excellent judgment, of perfect serenity, affable spirit. acceptable ways, well affected toward the Americans, possessed of an adaptable disposition, and ready to enjoy herself in the country to which she is welcomed.

When the reign of terror was at its worst nere, nine days ago, we strove to quiet the fashionable mind by speaking of the Infanta very much as she is spoken of in the foregoing sentence; but we soon found that it was useless to try to stop a panic in the upper circles of society. Several ladies who had been asked to do duty as patronesses of the ball that was projected in honor of the Infanta, refused to permit the use of their names from sheer terror of Spanish ceremonial; and a number of distinguished gentlemen cleared out of the city in order that they might escape from the duties which they feared might be imposed upon them at the reception. It was supposed that such select persons as might be admitted to her presence would have to array themselves in the apparel of the Spanish court and conform to the rules of Spanish etiquette, bowing till the body was nearly doubled, walking with heels foremost, and performing innumerable acts pecuniary benefit. There was no public of homage which no American man or woman could perform steady practice beforehand. No wonder BENJAMIN HARRISON'S term expired. Mr. that both patronesses and patrons were scared. We were proud that at least one New Yorker kept a level head all through the reign of terror, a man, too, who knew that he would be a chief figure at the reception of the Infanta in New York. We are speaking of the official representative of the power and dignity of the city, Mayor GILBOY. He has never been flustrated for a moment; and we can say that, for this reason, he is very helpful to fashionable society in these times.

Ever since the Infanta got near here last Thursday evening, society has been regaining its heart of grace. She has already received several of our people without any display of pomposity, and without ceremony further than that which is essential to propriety. Very possibly some of our local swells have been led to suspect that she is not up to their style and does not know it.

The first man who brought relief to fashionable society, while yet the reign of terror existed, was that brave sea-dog. Pilot FOSTER of Pilot Boat No. 2, the American who first saw the Infanta, and whom she first saw, as the Reina Maria Cristina approached our shores, the weather-beaten Jerseyman who boarded the Spanish man-of-war for business purposes. Pilot Foster was introduced to her as soon as he got aboard her vessel; he paid his respects to her with a nod; he talked to her; he drew her out; he listened to her remarks; he loaned her his spyglass; he gave her some good advice; he liked to hear her praise the scenery of the Jersey coast, and he told her of the greatness of New York city, until she gave him a promise, after which he left her with another nod. This pleasant incident occurred at half past 2 of Thursday afternoon, seventy miles southeast of Sandy Hook. "She's a fine woman," said the pilot; "plain in her ways." The grandees in the Infanta's suite stood at a proper distance all through the interview. Some time afterward Commander Don GARCIA DE VEGA made his appearance aboard ship, gorgeous in gold lace and cocked bat, wearing a gilt-scab barded sword; but the courtesy of the Infants toward him when he entered her presence, was not more marked than it had been to the frank and honest pilot.

When this news got out, several fashionable people understood that the worst was past, that they had been unnecessarily terrorized, and that, after all, it might be possible for them to go to the Gala Ball of the Circulo Colon-Cervantes in honor of the

royal princess The incidents of Friday, as described in yesterday's SUN, were all as pleasing as the incident of Thursday. Dr. JENEINS boarded the ship in the forenoon, and when he had been presented to the Infanta, they shook hands with cordiality. When Capt. Davis, her American escort, was presented, she extended her hand, which he gallantly kissed, and then they conversed with each other pleasantly. While she stood on the quarter-deck beside her husband, she smiled and bowed in reply to the cheers of a party which had gone out in a boat to salute her. When asked if she would attend a ball in New York, she answered that she would gladly do so. When she got into a boat which the oarsmen rowed from the Spanish man-of-war to the Dolphin, she beamed with happiness, in a light gray cloth suit. After she reached the railroad depot she stepped upon a big elevator and waved her handkerchief when it had carried her up. Into her railroad car and off to Washington she went, charmed with

America and American ways Our despatches from Washington have told of her reception there, from the moment of her arrival on Friday, when she took Secretary GRESHAM's arm as she walked to the President's carriage, in which she rode to the hotel, until yesterday, when she was officially welcomed by President CLEVELAND, as described in the despatches which we print to-day.

The demeanor of the Infanta, from the time she met Pilot Foster until this time. has been highly pleasing to the American people, has been worthy of Spanish royalty. and has been in perfect accord with the prescribed ctiquette, of which she is a faithful observer.

The reign of terror in New York society is at an end. It is now known that the Infanta's ways are those of the finest courtesy and the purest taste. She will be cordially welcomed to New York.

## What Alls Thee, My Brother? Our esteemed contemporary, the Albany

Journal, views the political landscape o'er. and submits this simple plan of campaign and sure recipe for victory: "There is but one way for the Republicans to win.

They must have good, wide awake leaders, who are able to get out the vote. If they are dedicient in this respect, they are bound to be beaten."

The nap is pretty well worn off this doll of delusive hope which the New York Republicans are always fondling and dandling. It is solid, four-square gospei truth that there are more Democrats in New York than there are Republicans. "Getting out" the Republican vote is a vain operation generally, because there are not enough Republicans to beat the Democrats when the latter "get out" their vote, and they get it out pretty often. Besides, there are a good many Republicans who decline to be got out until Mr. PLATT evinces a desire to "get out," in the sense of ceasing his function as lord protector of the New York Republicans.

It is true that many Republicans who breathe the "better element," and would be Mugwumps if their digestion wasn't good, can be got out only once in four years, whereas most Democrats vote every time they have the right to. Still, there are Democrats enough in New York to vote down Republicans, Mugwumps, and bogus Democrats: and they don't go to the polls as though they were going to be executed.

The Republicans must try something more scientific than they have had for many years if they want to compete on anything like fair terms with the New York Democrats. They must have thorough and elaborate party machinery, and they must develop a few men of genius to keep it going and suggest the needful repairs. There are plenty of clever men among the New York Republicans, but-we can't think of a slogle New York Republican politician who has all the modern improvements. Doubtless there are such men, but in the general disintegration of the Republican political plant in this State, they find no machine ready to their hands and worthy of their talents.

Well, they must invent such a machine Surely the Republican party of New York must improve its plant if it is ever to struggle above its long line of failure.

No political party in the United States ever won two Presidential elections in succession, unless the pledges made in the first one were redeemed. Greater prosperity for all by the abolition of unconstitutional protection. was the promise contained in the Democratic n of 1892. Democracy is the party of the Constitution. Everything unconstitutional must go.

The festivities incident to the Columbus celebrations have made many of the people of New York pleasantly familiar with the music of many foreign countries, as discoursed by their representative military bands. We have seen and heard the stalwart German visitors of the cavalry regiment, the blond musicians whom our labor union musicians tried to pre vent from landing. We have heard the music of our English, Russian, and Italian friends and that extraordinary combination of melody churners, the rip-rap Brazilian band With the music of French military bands we are already familiar, and now we have in blue. gold, and crimson the Spanish hand of the Saragossa regiment. There are eighty of them. and these swarthy artists profess a strong desire to serenade Mayor Gilkoy. Let them do it. Plenty of music good music music by men in uniform, national airs, with the patriotic melodies of America never omitted music which the crowd applauds; a halcyon time generally, and the fun only just begun

The codfish aristocracy of New York .- Chi-

We never had a "codfish aristocracy" in New York. That peculiar kind of aristocracy was formerly raised in another part of this country, just as the slaughter-house aristoc racy has more recently been raised out in

#### Politics in Northern Virginia, From the Culpeper Enterprise.

Not long age we overheard a conversation between a candidate and a voter, in which the former was trying o negotiate for the latter's vote, who, upon be maked his price, stated very deliberately that he wanted \$2.50 is money, a pair of shoes, a peck of meal, a bushel of lime, and a plut of whiskey, whereupen the esting adjourned.

#### Yes, That is So! From the Ansonia Sentinel

Top Son thinks it strange that no one has yet written a poem based on the recent navai rendervous in Hamp-ton Roads and the parade in New York harbor. Only its becoming modesty prevents it from recognizing the fact that its daily descriptions of the events were prose noems of the highest order.

Mr. H. H. Boyesen's Opinion of Civilized

y bigh motives; or one which was not deeply cor

rinced of its superiority to the rest of the human race

From the Chaptane I never knew a nation that was habitually governed

Who Are the Victors! To two Editor of The Sus-Ner: I seek counsel. Will The Sussay whether a man who has always been a Democrat should sek an office at Mr. Cleveland's

hands after having done nothing for his election, as well as having opposed his nomination previously? I know of a number of such cases from various States and they are backed by leading Democrats. I don't question a man's right to be for or against any

man he may select; but is it in the true spirit of Democracy for such a fellow to ask favors directly or indirectly from the man he has opposed? Isn't it the manly thing to fight it out on the line he has choses flice or no office? "To the winters belong the apolls." victors are those who fought with, not egainst, he victorious le it not so !

An aggravating sore throat is soon relieved by Dr. D. ayne's Expectorant, an old-time remedy for bronchial and pulmonary affections. — 148.

THERE WILL BE OPPOSITION.

The President Can't Put His Ideas Into Effect Without Democratic Resistance. WASHINGTON, May 20,-If the President thinks he is going to have plain sailing for the sweeping changes he is said to contemplate in the civil service, he will be mistaken, if the

talk of those Democrats who subscribe to the doctrine that office is the chief aim and end of politics in this country, is any sign. On the other hand, it is plain he can count on the support of very many Democrats besides the Mugwumps. Yet, strange to say, some blue Mugwumps dissent. It is no sudden outbreak on Cleveland's part: a law of Congress which, in connection with departmental action, will reform out of existence the present method of filling the offices.

There is a variety of opinions among men o thought and experience, precisely as there was when the Pendleton law was first broached. Cleveland may or may not go ahead. He has talked progressively on the subject for some time. It is alleged that the more he has talked the more determined he

has grown in his own mind.

Nevertheless Cleveland keeps up the swing of the dictator in executing the present Civi Service law on the spoils plan; spoils to pay for services to Cleveland and punish those Democrats who were against him. In this way he is furnishing, intentionally or not, the very strongest arguments in favor of a very

sweeping reform.

It is true that at the present moment Cleveand with his Administration-the two are about the same thing-is managing the appointments very much as one would use his private purse when he had special purposes to achieve. Not only are Republicans dismissed summarily, but it is done rigidly on the plan of rewards and punishments for Democrats as they were for or against Cleve-land's nomination. "Were he bent on making odlous the present system of appointments." said an experienced department official. "the President could not have chosen a more effective course."

As to the alleged new departure in contemplation, a Democrat just now reappearing from retirement after a protracted experience in the public service, said: "If it be true that Cleveland contemplates overhauling the office system in the Government, I think, although t will be a great undertaking, he will do it if any one could. He will find support as well as opposition coming from all quarters. The character of the man will give men confidence and bring them up to his support. The scheme can never succeed as a party measure; it would scarcely get a start. It was its nonpartisan character that gave the Fendleton law its best support. I think the moment favorable for the undertaking. Politicians, as a rule, will be against it; but the mass of the people, as I read signs, will not be with them. and I believe Cleveland will at once receive much encouragement to go ahead. THE SUN printed a pleasing piece of information when gave the first intimation of what Cleveland contemplates. At first I was inclined to doubt. but I am assured the idea has for some time been in Cleveland's head."

This is the tenor of what one hears. It is the more advanced thought that finds expression, and chiefly, too, from Democrats of standing.

#### Further Intimations Respecting the Expected Great Reform. From the Philadelphia Press,

New York, May 17.-The news received here o-day, that President Cleveland is seriously considering such extension of the civil service rules as would bring within their operation all of the offices under the control of the Federal Government, excepting the diplomatic appointments and the important administrative posts, confirms what was known to a few men last winter to be even then in Mr. Cleveland's mind. Some intimution of it has already appeared in this correspondence, but the conver-sations which Mr. Cleveland had with his intimate friends last winter were rather vague. suggesting merely that he was giving brief consideration to the subject rather than that he had reached a well-defined conclusion. But he then said emphatically and to a num-

ber of persons that one thing he was determined to do, and that was in the great majority of cases to make no changes excepting for ause, and that he was also disposed to retain in office a good proportion of those who now are in Government commission if he found that their services had been satisfactory, and that they had not used their offices to help any caucus or candidate.

To one group of men, one of them the President of an important bank here, who has always been a Republican, but who voted for Cleveland, the President made use of a favor-ite expression of his, saying: "My head is in don't quite see my way clearly to what is best to be done, but I think that I am getting some light upon the subject, and I am almost sure that the American people are ready to have a wholesale change in the system of office dis-

wholesale change in the system of office distribution which shall practically take the patronage away from the President. Of course I know that this cannot be done constitutionally without the President's consent, but my experience is that any man who is confronted as President with this mighty scandal of officesee in gwill be recoled if a way is provided by which decent and orderly appointments to office can be secured without putting the burden of it upon the President."

Last week there returned to New York from Washington several prominent politicians who have been classed as close triends of Mr. Cleveland, and who did much to bring about his nomination last summer. They went to Washington so that they might obtain from the President some idea as to the time when he would make the important New York appointments, and they told him frankly that if they were to have an organization which would be necessary to have friends in the important offices and the appointments made at an early day.

These men, or their return, reported to their

would be able to take care of his interests it would be necessary to have friends in the important offices and the appointments made at an early day.

These men, on their return, reported to their associates here that Mr. Cleveland said that he was thinking of making these New York appointments either in the latter part of last week or the early part of this, but they added that it was clear to them that Cleveland had something on his mind, and that he let fall some hints in the conversations he had with them which indicated that possibly these appointments might be long delayed.

The news, brought here hast night, and by one very close to Mr. Cleveland, is that he now has in mind a special message to Congress when it assembles early in the fall, in which he will ask for legislation which will enable him to bring nearly all the offices of the country under the control of an enlarged Civil Service Board, or perhaps a single board with subordinate branches located in different parts of the country, and that he will suggest that the understanding be that appointments secured through the agency of these Boards shall be for good behavior.

Carl Schurz, who brought an intimation of this intention here, although he was not the only one who did so, is quoted as saring that Mr. Cleveland has been advising with members of his Cabinet upon this matter, every one of whom agrees with him that the time has come for such effort to be made, and that Judge Gresham especially believes that if it be accomplished it will be a triumph of the Administration sufficient to maintain it, no matter if it makes mistakes in other directions. Cleveland has also consulted with others than his Cabinet, speaking of the plan to several members of Congress, certainly to one Republican, who endorsed it, and to several members of the farmach as in other directions. Cleveland be a consulted with others than his Cabinet, speaking of the plan in the methods of the Government regarding the offices. The life which Mr. Cleveland has in mind, although no

is ration of the civil service.

If Cleveland makes up its mind that this is the thing to be done, he will surely attempt it, and those who have seen him lately are of the opinion that the only consideration which now weights with him is that which has to do with the temper of the approaching Congress.

WHAT IS GOING ON IN SOCIETY.

It is fortunate for the Infanta of Spain, who is at last safely landed on the continent which per ancestor is supposed to have revealed to the world, that she is not a close reader of American newspapers, or she would have felt no little mortification at having caused so lively a disturbance on the question of her reception among us. By all the laws that govern ocial and official life in this republic, these matters of etiquette and precedence should have been left to the representatives, diple-matic and consular, of the Spanish Crown, and the distinguished visitor and her suite should have received the same recognition and hospitality that have been accorded to the Duke of Veragua, the Grand Duke Alexander, and other foreign notabilities. The Infanta is not a ruler nor a crowned head, and there is, therefore, no reason why the sovereign people of America should show her more deference and distinction than would fall to the lot of any other distinguished person. Royal blood is of no account in these United States, and, unless it is supplemented by a grown and scoptre, it has no claim upon our

Government and people. The funniest thing connected with the whole trouble has been the auggestion that our excellent President should fall on one knee to kiss the hand of the Spanish Princess. Mr. Cleveland is undoubtedly well fitted to perform every function and duty of his high office, but had such a performance been suggested as a part of the programme laid out for him in his social or official life, it is doubtful if he would have accepted the nomination. As for private citizens in Washington or New York placing their sumptuous homes at the disposal of foreign visitors, they would by such a sacrifice far outdo the hospitality of the English court, where princes and princesses are frequently relegated to a firstclass hotel, instead of being entertained at Buckingham Palace by the Queen, or at Mariborough House by the Prince of Wales.

If the great Columbian anniversary has done nothing else, it has familiarized our country and people with foreign titles and their owners, whether for or against the coronets individual experience must decide. At this moment there are in Chicago an English Earl and Countess, three or four British knights and baroners, five French noblemen, and the same number of German counts and barons. not to speak of the Spanish Duke and Duchess. who are almost domesticated among us-Prince Engalitchief, Prince Bonaparte, the Marquis Spinols, Duke of Genos, and other lesser lights-and it must be admitted that the hospitalities extended in the Windy City to all those exotic guests have been admirably genuine and suitable. What could have been betterplanned and executed than their visit to the stock yards, when eight magnificent Texas steers were slaughtered before their eyes? It may not have been a pretty sight to American taste, but the lovers of Spanish bull fights could hardly fail to enjoy it; and the dinner at the Richelieu, given to the same party by Buffalo Bill, probably afforded more pleasure than all the balls and dances that could have been arranged. When intelligent people visit foreign countries they want to see something appertaining to the customs, habits, and interests of that country, and not a poor imitation of the show and display that they have

The Grand Duke Alexander has been handsomely entertained at private dinners. teas. and receptions during his stay in this city, and has seen society here at its best without for mality, and at some of our most hospitable houses. The dinner at Mrs. J. J. Astor's brought together many representatives of New York's beauty in the persons of Mrs. Roche. Mrs. Edmund Baylies, Mrs. Cruger, Miss Maud Wetmore and the fair hostess herself, with a background of matrons like Mrs. Paran Stevens, Mrs. Bradley Martin, and several others, who gave dignity to the scene, as well as glit-

ter by the jewels that they wore. An epidemic of postponement seems to have seized upon the June weddings that usually close the short summer season, and Miss An-thon's marriage with Mr. Grenville Temple Snelling, whose misfortune it has been to have his name written "Luelling" in several published notices, is the only one for which cards have been issued. Mr. Whiting's and Miss Claggett's marriage was deferred almost at the moment of accomplishment, and the postponement of Miss Berths Potter's and Mr. Robert Minturn's until the early autumn has also been recently announced.

The engagement of Miss Anna Warder, a oung heiress of Washington, to Mr. Ward Thouron, a grandson of Mr. Samuel Ward and brother of Mrs. William C. Endicott. has recently been made known at the capital.

The arrival of Mr. Leonard Boyne-actor.gentleman, and cross-country rider as he is-has appeared at clubs and Delmonico suppera Every seat is taken for the opening of the new American Theatre to-morrow night, and the first production of "The Prodigal Daughter." a sensational melodrama brought out by Sir Augustus Hains at Drury Lane Theatre last autumn, and afterward transferred to Covent Garden to make way for the inevitable Christmas pantomime at the former place. New York playgoers will see for themselves the wonderful scenic effects in this great spectacular performance, and if the National Steeplechase is helf as well done as it is on the London stage, enthusiasm over the hurdle and water jumps and the absolutely realistic running of horses and jockeys will probably reach as high a pitch as it did there, where the audience indulged in the shouting and handkerchief waving with which we are all familiar on the genuine race course. Mr. Boyne plays the hero of the piece and rides the winning horse, which at Drury Lane was the veritable Roquefort who won the Great National several years ago. If the stage of the new theatre is large enough to reproduce the steeplechase and also to show the great courtyard of the Grand Hotel in Paris, with victorias, cabs, and buses depositing their passengers and luggage as it was given on London's mammoth stage, visitors to New York and stay-at-homes will have at least one place of amusement this summer that will make them forget the tedium and discomfort of the heated term.

The coaching season in Paris is now in full swing, and is attracting hosts of Americans to the gay French capital. Three coaches start daily for Versailles, St. Germain, and Maisons Lafitte, one of them driven by Mr. Eugene Higgins and the others by well-known French gentlemen. The passengers, of course, are mainly Americans, with a sprinkling of Eng-lish and Continental nobility, and among those who have been most frequently seen on the Comet and Magnet are Mr. and Mrs. Foxhall Keene.-Mr. Keene frequently handling the ribbons,-Mrs. Brock Cutting and her sons. the Whitney Warrens, Marion Storys, Louis Lorillards, Barbeys, Monroes, Mr. Coolidge and Mrs. Sears, Sir George Beaumont, Count Orloff, Mr. and Mrs. Mortimer, and Mrs. George Pendleton Bowler. Americans, and especially New Yorkers, go and come so continually over the big sea that they are hardly missed from their accustomed haunts, and it is only when a long list of names appears at one place only on the other side that one realizes how many

are finding their pleasures there.
A letter from London says: "Your beautiful countrywoman, Miss Addio Beach Grant, has arrived in London, after an absence of more than a year. the is warmly welcomed by her friends. Miss Grant is staying with the Duchess of Mariborough until her mother's arrival in England. Little dinners in her honor have been given the week by Col and Mra. Ralph Vivian, Lord Essex, and Mr. Alfred de

The friends of Mrs. John C. Green, whose long and useful life has made her almost a landmark in the city of her birth, will regret to hear that she is lying very ill at her house in Washington square, with but slight prospect of recovery. Mrs. Green has dispensed the large fortune left in trust to be in her husband for coaritable purposes with so much justice and literality, that her desta would be deeply felt by the poor, whom she had always with her, as well as by her large